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Bio–Chemical Study of Synthesized Various Compounds of Anil–Arabinose Compound

NAGHAM MAHMOOD AL-JAMALI

Assistant Professor, Chemistry Department,
College of Education for Women, University of Kufa, IRAQ.

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ABSTRACT

In this paper , series of various organic compounds [1-11] were synthesized from anil–arabinose compound, which contain two imine–groups can be react as starting material with other compounds (sodium azide, chloro acetyl chloride, azo compound, thiol, secondary amine, maleic anhydride, primary amine) to produce cyclic and open cyclic compounds from (azitidine, form azane, diazepine, thiazine, diazane, sulfide).

A detailed discussion of the structural elucidation of newly synthesized compounds [1-11] was confirmed by (melting points, elemental analysis C.H.N, FT.IR, H.NMR)–spectra, and antimicrobial study on the Gram –positive and Gram –negative bacteria.

Keywords: Azetidine, formazan, diazepine, sugar-imine.

INTRODUCTION

Carbohydrate are a major class of naturally occurring organic compounds, which involves only Two functional groups: ketone or aldehyde carbonyls and alcohol hydroxyl groups. During the Past few years carbohydrates have received increasing attention as stereo differentiating auxiliaries in stereo selective synthesis[1,2].

The presence of acarbohydrate moity side chain in any synthesized compound may overcome the Frequently observed water insolubility problem.

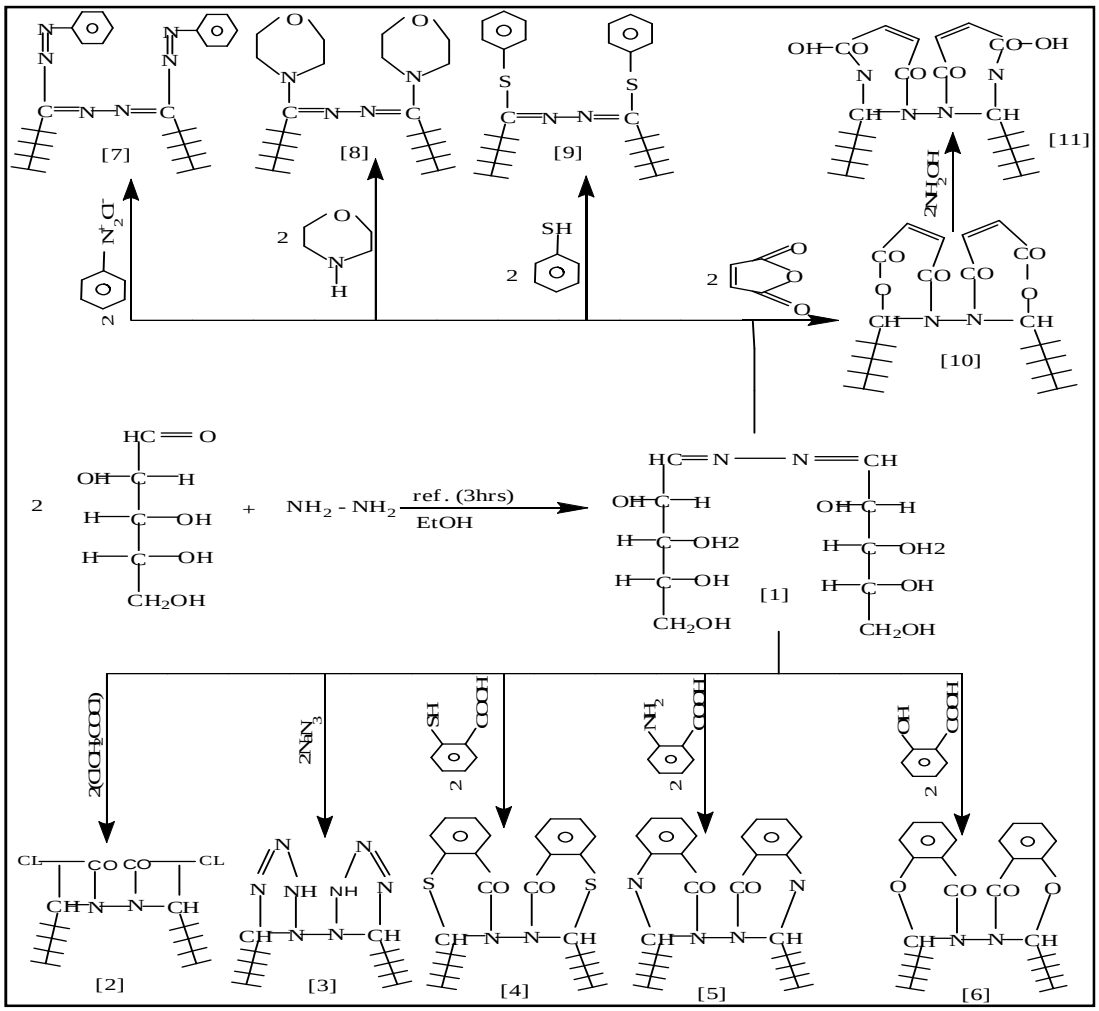
On the other hand, the incorporation of imine-mono saccahrides compound with other Compounds such as sodium azide or chloro acetyl chloride…etc ,to produce fused rings and open rings compounds which was known to possess various pharmacological activities like antibacterial, analegesic, anti inflammatory, anticonvulsant, antimicrobial activities[3,4].

The hetero cyclic compounds bearing sugars in their structure have many applications in Biological science, and most of imine compounds bearing mono or bi cycles have chemical[5] and Biological importance[6-10].

EXPERIMENTAL

All chemicals used (purity 99.98 %), FT.IR -spectra: were recorded on shimadzu 8300, KBr-disc, H.NMR-spectra were

recorded on varian 300 MHz spectrometer using TMs as an internal standard and elemental analysis (C.H.N)–elemental (analyses system GmbH) –Germany Vario EL.III, in environmental science in Jordan. the melting points were determined in open capillary tubes by electro thermal 9300 LTD, U.K., microbial study in lab of bio-department in Education College.



Synthesis of compound [1]

A mixture of (0.1 mole, 6.85 g) of hydrazine with (0.2 mole, 30 gm) of arabinose sugar reacted under refluxing for (4 hrs) in presence of glacial acetic acid (drops) and absolute ethanol as solvent with stirrer by used mechanical stirrer the precipitate filtered and dried, recrystallized from absolute ethanol to give 84% from imine –arabinose named compound [1].

Synthesis of compounds [2-6]

A mixture of compound [1] (0.01 mole, 2.96 g) with (0.02 mole) from one of {(2.26 g of chloro acetyl chloride), (1.3 g of sodium azide), (2.4 gm of thiol benzoic acid), (2 gm of o-amine benzoic acid), (2 g of salicylic acid)} respectively reacted in present of dioxan and stirrer for (5 hrs) then the precipitate filtered and dried, recrystallized to produce {compound[2] 88%, compound[3] 85%, compound[4] 88%, compound[5] 84%, compound[6] 83%} respectively.

Synthesis of compounds [7-9]

A mixture of compound [1] (0.01 mole, 2.96 gm) in pyridine with one of (0.02 mole) of {(2.8 gm of benzene diazonium), (1.7 g of morpholine), (2.2 g of benzene thiol)} in ice bath at (0-5)c for (6 hrs), the precipitate was filtered and washed till it was free from excess pyridine and recrystallized from ethanol to yield (86, 87,89)% respectively of formazane compound and other from compounds [7-9]

Synthesis of compounds [10,11]

A mixture of compound [1] (0.01 mole, 2.9 gm) with (0.02 mole, 109 g) of maleic anhydride) were refluxed for (7 hrs) in presence of benzene, the precipitate filtered and dried which (0.01 mole, 4.9 g) refluxed with (0.02 mole, 1.3 g) of amine hydroxyl in presence of benzene for (6 hrs) the precipitate filtered and dried crystallized from benzene to yield 82% from compound [11].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pentose sugar–anil compound [1] is used as starting material in synthesis of cyclic compounds [2-6, 10-11] and open ring [7-9], in this work, arabinose sugar reacted with hydrazine compound to produce anil compound [1], which reacts with other compounds to yield (azetidine, tetrazole, oxazane, thiazine, oxazepine, diazepine, sulfide, formazane, diazane) named compounds [1-11] .

Formazane is one of synthesized compound in this work named compound [7] which contains azo group with imine group at same molecule.

All synthesized compounds [1-11] have been characterized by their melting points and spectroscopic methods (FT.IR, H.NMR, C.H.N) –analysis and biological study.

Their FT.IR –spectrum , showed an absorption band at (1618)cm^{-1} due to (CH=N) imine group[13,14] in compound [1], which disappeared and other bands appeared such as ((1688 of CO-N amide)[5,13], (728 of C-Cl of azetidine cycle)) in compound [2], bands at ((3310 of NH), (1430 of N=N end o cycle of tetrazole)) in compound [3], bands at ((1410 of CH-S)[5], (1695 of CO-N)) in compound [4], bands at ((3305 of NH)[3], (1690 of CO-N)) in compound [5] , bands at ((1610-1618 of (C=N) imine[15] group))in compounds [7-9] and (1437 of N=N azo group) in compound [7] of formazane compound, bands at ((1730 of CO-O of oxazepine)[11-14], (1696 of CO-N amide of diazepine) in compounds [10,11] respectively and other data of functional groups shown in table (1) and figures (1-4).

Table (1) : (FT.IR) –data (cm^{-1}) of compounds [1-1] .

Comp. No.	$I.R_{(KBr)}$ (only important groups)
[1]	(CH=N) imine group: 1618 ; (OH) hydroxyl groups of arabinose sugar : 3317
[2]	(CO–N) carbonyl of amide: 1688; (C–Cl) 728, (OH) hydroxyl groups of arabinose sugar : 3312 .
[3]	(NH): 3310 ; (N=N) endocycle : 1430 ; (C–N) endocycle : 1240 ; (OH) hydroxyl groups of arabinose sugar : 3390 .
[4]	(CH–S): 1410 ; (CO–N) carbonyl of amide : 1695 ; (C–S) : 670 ; (OH) hydroxyl groups of arabinose sugar : 3395 .
[5]	(NH) : 3305 ; (CO –N) carbonyl of amide : 1690 ; (OH) hydroxyl of sugar : 3396.
[6]	(C–O–C): 1155 ;(CO–N): 1686 ; (OH) hydroxyl groups of arabinose sugar: 3428.
[7]	(C=N) : 1610 ; (-N=N) azo : 1437 ; (OH) of sugar : 3330 .
[8]	(C=N) : 1615 ; (OH) hydroxyl of sugar : 3395 .
[9]	(C=N) : 1618 ; (C –S) : 670 ; (OH) hydroxyl of sugar : 3385 .
[10]	(CO–O) of oxazepine : 1730 ; (CO–N) : 1696 ; (OH) of sugar : 3410 .
[11]	(CO–N) : 1696 , (OH) of sugar : 3317 .

Table (2) : H.NMR –data ($б_{ppm}$) of compounds [1-11].

Comp.No.	H.NMR (only important peaks)
[1]	8.86 (CH=N) proton of imine group ; (4.40 , 4.43 , 4.45 , 4.48) protons of (CH–OH) hydroxyl of arabinose sugar .
[2]	3.4 (CH –N) ; 2.98 (CH –Cl) of azitidine ; (4.40 , 4.43 , 4.45 , 4.48) hydroxyl of arabinose sugar .
[3]	3.9 (-N–NH–N) ; 3.4 (N–CH–N) ; (4.77 , 4.89 , 4.97 , 5.12) hydroxyl of arabinose sugar .
[4]	4.48 (S–CH–N) ; (4.81 , 4.93 , 5.04 , 5.16) of (CH–OH) hydroxyl of arabinose sugar ; (6.72 – 7.30) protons of phenyl rings .
[5]	3.6 (NH–CH–N) ; (4.76 , 4.84 , 4.98 , 5.12) of hydroxyl of arabinose ; (6.64–7.20) protons of phenyl rings.
[6]	4.05 (O–CH–N) ; (4.40 , 4.43 , 4.45 , 4.46) protons of hydroxyl of arabinose ; (7.18 – 7.36) protons of phenyl rings .
[7]	(4.79 , 4.88 , 5.00 , 5.13) protons of hydroxyl of arabinose ; (6.95 , 7.35) protons of phenyl rings .
[8]	(3.81 , 4.10) protons of ($O-CH_2-CH_2-N$) ; (4.74 , 4.86 , 4.99 , 5.14) hydroxyl of arabinose sugar .
[9]	(6.92 , 7.15) protons of phenyl rings , (4.65 , 4.79 , 4.88 , 4.97) protons of hydroxyl of arabinose
[10]	9.23 (O–CH–N) proton of oxazepine ring ; (2.33 , 2.51) proton of (CH=CH) of oxazepine ring ; (4.76 , 4.85 , 4.98 , 5.12) protons of hydroxyl of arabinose sugar .
[11]	3.41 (N–CH–N) ; 4.18 (N–OH) ; (2.49 , 3.34) proton of (CH=CH) of oxazepine ring ; (4.53 , 4.55 , 4.67 , 4.81) protons of hydroxyl of arabinose sugar .

Table (3) : physical properties & (C.H.N)–analysis of compounds [1-11]

Comp. No.	M.F	m.p (C)$_{(+2)}$	Name of compound	Calc. / Found.		
				C%	H%	N%
[1]	$C_{10}H_{20}N_2O_8$	152	Bis (1–arabinose imine)	40.540 40.431	6.756 6.613	9.459 9.324
[2]	$C_{14}H_{22}N_2O_{14}Cl_2$	178	Bis(4–arabinose-3–chloro–azitidine-2–one)	37.416 37.271	4.899 4.646	6.236 6.098
[3]	$C_{10}H_{22}N_8O_8$	190	Bis (5–arabinose–tetrazole)	31.413 31.286	5.759 5.516	29.319 29.20
[4]	$C_{24}H_{28}N_2O_{10}S_2$	212	Bis(2–arabinose–5,6–benzo-4–one–1,3 thiazane)	50.704 50.551	4.929 4.801	4.929 4.783
[5]	$C_{24}H_{30}N_4O_{10}$	186	Bis (2–arabinose–5,6–benzo-4–one–1,3 diazane)	53.932 53.684	5.617 5.548	10.486 10.319
[6]	$C_{24}H_{28}N_2O_{12}$	197	Bis(2–arabinose–5,6–benzo-4–one–1,3 oxazane)	53.731 53.573	5.223 5.084	5.223 5.104
[7]	$C_{22}H_{28}N_6O_8$	182	Bis(1–arabinose-1–phenyl azo–imine)	52.380 52.209	5.555 5.348	16.66 16.52
[8]	$C_{18}H_{34}N_4O_{10}$	196	Bis(1–arabinose-1–morpholine- imine)	46.351 46.208	7.296 7.148	12.017 12.019
[9]	$C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_8S_2$	200	Bis(1–arabinose-1–phenyl Sulfide-imine)	51.562 51.387	5.468 5.279	5.468 5.318
[10]	$C_{18}H_{24}N_2O_{14}$	229	Bis(2–arabinose-4,7–dione–1,3–oxazepine)	43.902 43.781	4.878 4.693	5.691 5.503
[11]	$C_{18}H_{26}N_4O_{14}$	216	Bis(2–arabinose-1–hydroxy-4,7–di one–1,3–diazepine)	41.379 41.198	4.980 4.814	10.727 10.603

Table(4):Antibacterial activity of the compounds[1-11] {diameter of zone (mm)}

Compounds[1-11] *	diameter of zone(mm)	
	G+: Staphylococcus. aureus	*G-: E-Coli*
compounds[1]	11	7
compounds[2]	27	22
compounds[3]	28	24
compounds[4]	30	27
compounds[5]	19	14
compounds[6]	20	16
compounds[7]	23	20
compounds[8]	13	17
compounds[9]	17	10
compounds[10]	16	31
compounds[11]	34	
Ampicilline**		
*Minimum Inhibitory concentration (MIC)of compounds[1] (7mg/ml). **Ampiciline (0.1mg/ml) .		

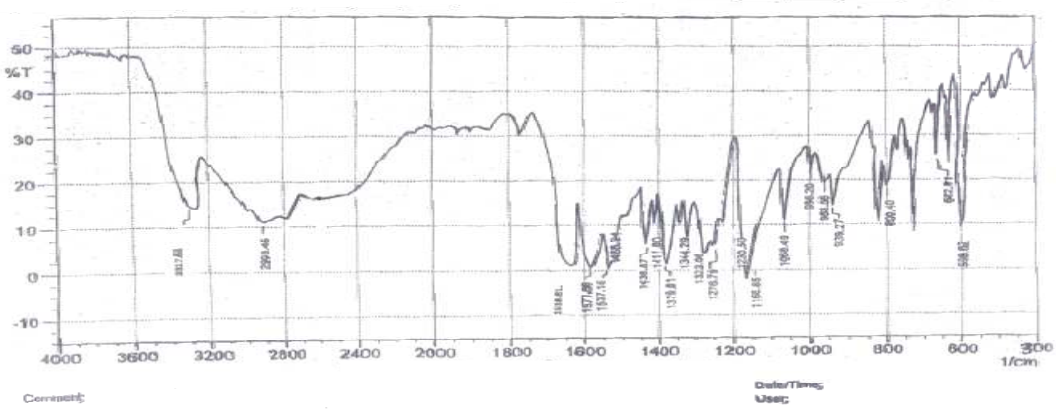


Fig. (1) : FT-IR of compound [1]

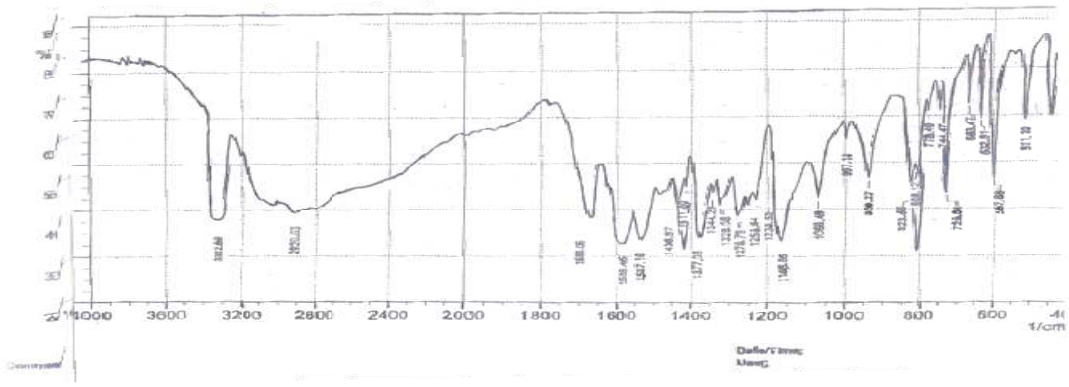


Fig. (2) : FT-IR of compound [2]

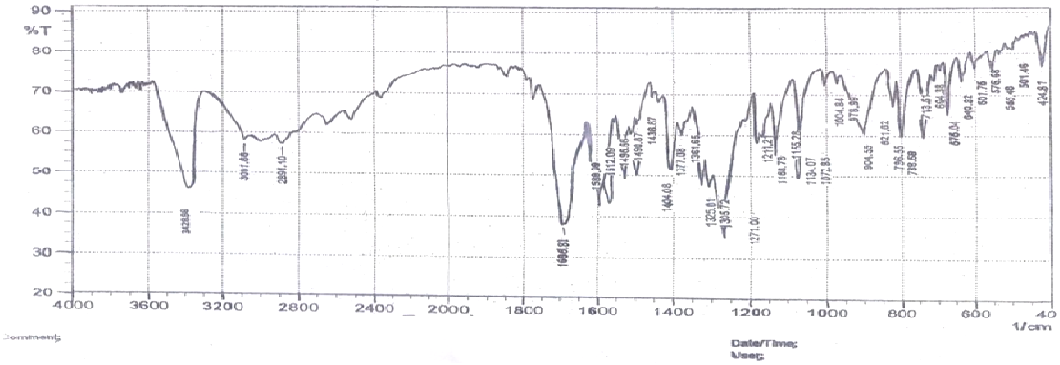


Fig. (3) : FT-IR of compound [6]

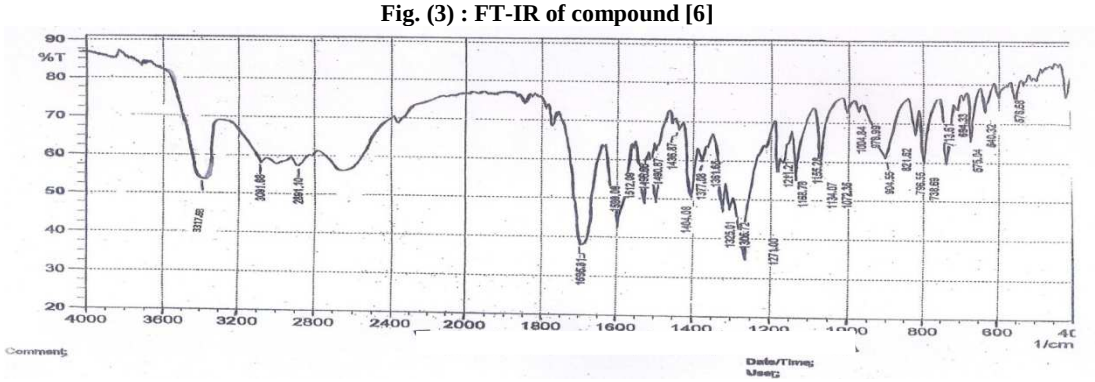


Fig. (4) : FT-IR of compound [11]

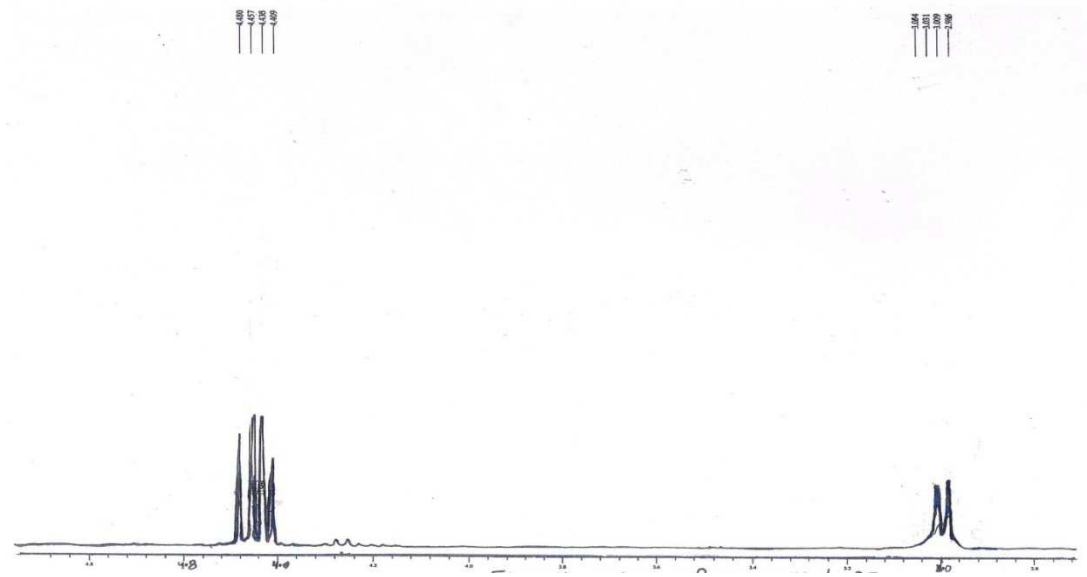


Fig. (6) : H.NMR of compound [2]

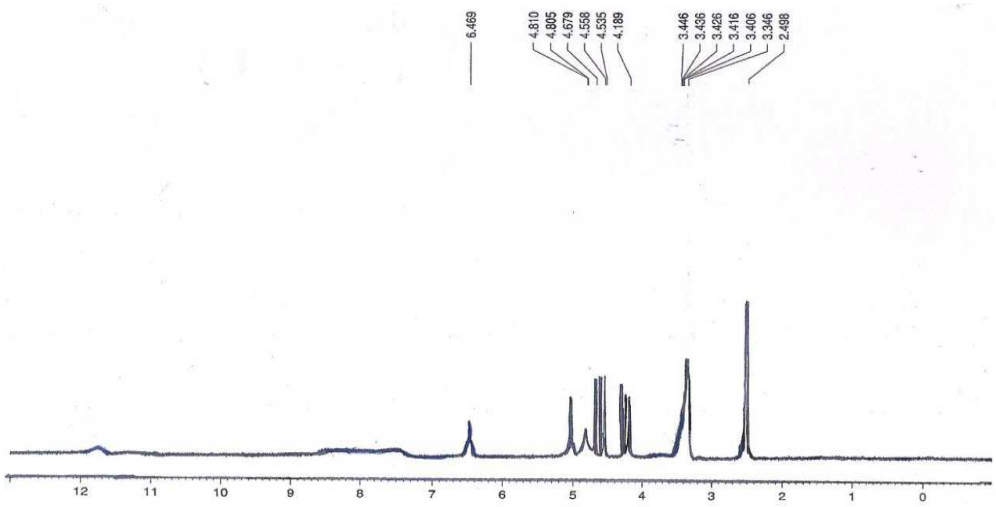


Fig. (7) : H.NMR of compound [11]

Their H.NMR –spectrum showed signal at ϭ (8.86)due to (CH=N)proton of imine group[13-16] in compound [1], which disappeared and other signals appeared at ((3.4 of CH-N), (2.98 of CH-Cl)) of azetidine in compound [2] , signals at ϭ ((3.4 - 4.05)) due to ((N-NH-N),(N-CH-N),(S-CH-N)[5], (O-CH-N), (O-CH_2CH_2.N) in compounds [3-11] respectively, all compounds appeared signals at ϭ (4.40–5.16)due to hydroxyl groups of arabinose sugar, and other signals[13-17] shown in table (2) and figures (5-8).

Their (C.H.N)- analysis and melting points, it was found from compared the calculated data with experimentally data of these compounds, the results compactable the data of analysis , M.F and melting points are listed in table (3).

Assay of antimicrobial activity[18]

Antimicrobial activity was tested by the filter paper disc diffusion method against gram positive bacteria *(Staphylococcus. aureus)* and gram negative bacteria (*E-Coli*) , 0.1 ml of the bacterial suspensions was seeded on agar. To determine minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) for each compounds[1-11] were ranged between (1-15)mg/ml by dissolved in (DMSO) and preparation 0.1mg/ml standard antibiotic ampiciline as positive standard and reference.

The positive results or sensitivity were established by the presence of clear zone of inhibition around active compounds which were measured with a meter rule and diameters were recorded based on (mm), the assays were performed with two replicates.

Generally, The results showed that the compounds[1-11] have great inhibitory effect against tested bacteria as compared with Synthetic antibiotic Ampiciline.

Table (4) showed the zone of inhibition of the compounds[1-11] in this study ranged (from 30 to 7) mm. From results, we noted that the compounds[2-4]

have higher antibacterial activity against *S.aureus and E-Coli* is due to the presence of sulfur and nitrogen atoms (O, N ,S) with lactame group in some structures. Consequently, these compounds become more effective in precipitating proteins on bacteria cell walls. These atoms form hydrogen bonds with cell wall protein and hence , destroying the cell membranes, these compounds had abroad antibacterial activity.

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